Fair Isaac Corporation,		)
Plaintiff, v.		) File No. 16-CV-1054 ) (WMW/DTS)
Federal Insurance Company, an Indiana corporation; and ACE American Insurance Company, a Pennsylvania corporation,		<pre>Minneapolis, Minnesota August 22, 2019 1:30 p.m. </pre>
Defendants.		) )
UNITED STATES DIS	TRICT COUF	RT MAGISTRATE JUDGE
<u>APPEARANCES</u> For the Plaintiff:	ALLEN HI JOSEPH 1 80 S. 8	T & GOULD, PC INDERAKER, ESQ. DUBIS, ESQ. th St., #3200 olis, Minnesota 55402
For the Defendants:	TERRENCE LEAH JAI CHRISTIA 200 S.	SON & BYRON, PA E FLEMING, ESQ. NUS, ESQ. AN HOKANS, ESQ. 6th St., #4000 olis, Minnesota 55402
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	Fair Isaac Corporation,  Plaintiff,  v.  Federal Insurance Compar Indiana corporation; and American Insurance Compar Pennsylvania corporation  Defendants.  BEFORE THE HOME UNITED STATES DIST (MO)  APPEARANCES For the Plaintiff:  For the Defendants:	Plaintiff, v.  Federal Insurance Company, an Indiana corporation; and ACE American Insurance Company, a Pennsylvania corporation,  Defendants.  BEFORE THE HONORABLE DATE OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUP (MOTIONS HEAD ALLEN

had a conversation about if the agreement was enterprisewide, and I think by way of your questions you said what I would have said — that is, an agreement enterprisewide and for conversation purposes let's say it's with Federal, that doesn't negate a different term in the agreement that says you shall use it in the United States — you shall only have it installed in the United States.

Now, the last question the Court asked is, well, why? What's the story? Well, during the negotiations for the original License Agreement, FICO sent out its standard terms and it said the use will be in the United States.

Chubb & Son -- and the fellow is an employee of Chubb & Son -- responded and said "global." And what FICO did in response is say to the extent that we can agree to your terms, it is make the installation physically in the United States, and then the language about use didn't have any further restrictions.

And the reason for that, Your Honor, is that -and just as I said earlier and we said in our brief -- if
the software is installed in the United States, it can be
used in support of business operations that happen to be
outside of the United States as long as it's Chubb & Son or
Federal for our conversation that's using the software to
support those other members of the Chubb family. And there
are practical limitations that follow from that.

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So there are data privacy issues between countries, for example. There's issues in terms of being able to have applications that operate in realtime if you are trying to support Australia from Raleigh, North Carolina. And where it boils down to FICO, it was would you like to have global rights? That will cost \$1.1 million And Chubb said, Well, we don't want to pay that much. So the compromise was we had Chubb & Son in the U.S., and we know that Chubb & Son is supporting various writing companies -- various other insurance companies. as long as the software is installed in the U.S. and Chubb & Son people are using it, they can support business operations outside the United States. It's technically possible. It's not as robust. And they did not pay the license fee for the more robust solution. THE COURT: Well, and, as a practical matter, there is no way to police it anyway. If all they're doing is using it internally to support people across the pond, you're never going to know that. MR. HINDERAKER: That's probably true about anything in terms of the license until you discover it, you And, like I'm saying, that kind of a usage for the licensee isn't as robust as if they had the right to install it in the U.K., so they didn't pay as much either.

Question was put why weren't more questions asked

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at the 30(b)(6) deposition about the predicate acts? weren't documents produced before that deposition and only afterwards? I mean, it's really simple to stand at the podium and say that back in 2018 it would have been done perfectly because there was a perfect set of discovery at the time and everything had been produced, but you know how many times we've been before you on discovery not produced. And on the question of the briefing, Your Honor, the affirmative briefs for our affirmative summary judgment, those have been served. We are going to receive -- the parties are going to on Monday file their responses to what they received. So I'm hearing that on Monday I'm going to get a whole new -- I mean, depending on your ruling, but counsel would give us a whole new set of issues to respond to, what, within the remaining 2,000 words of the 12,000 limitations? So to suggest that this is going to be raised for the first time in an opening summary judgment brief in which case there is an opportunity to respond simply isn't true because the opening summary judgment briefs have been served. Thank you. THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. FLEMING: Just briefly, Your Honor. We heard today from Judge Wright that the summary

judgment hearing motion date is going to get continued, and I immediately responded and said, Let's have two more weeks for briefing and it was rejected. And they knew we were going to raise this argument since we've had our meet and confer and we're having this motion today about a statute of limitations defense on this issue. I mean, there's no surprise. They know about it.

And just two other quick things. This chronology that was just put forth about the negotiating and refusing a more fulsome license agreement, that never happened. They paid for an enterprise license. They paid more for it. It went from an application to a division to an enterprise license. I mean, the testimony is pretty clear about that. There is nothing that would support a claim that there was a broader license that was provided or suggested that they wouldn't pay for.

Finally, we've made some point of this, is there any way to police this. They could have audited to find out the actual use at any time. That was part of the agreement. They just never chose to exercise that.

THE COURT: One observation before you speak,

Mr. Hinderaker. I think it's quite clear in all of this

discussion that teasing out the issue of the statute of

limitations, distinct from all of the merits that you both

talked about, is difficult at best.

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And one thing I want to make clear I'm not going
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       to do, obviously, is decide the merits of it. And in that
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       regard, you know, I will forewarn FICO, of all the
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       magistrate judges here, I probably deny amendments on the
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       grounds of futility far more than anyone else. I think some
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       of the magistrate judges' view is that's not my job.
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       really a dispositive issue. Obviously, I view it
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       differently.
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                 When we're this close to summary judgment and then
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       trial and the issue of the summary judgment -- or of the
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       statute of limitations is so interwoven with the merits, I
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       am unlikely to deny the amendment on grounds of futility,
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       because it seems like the prudent thing to do in all of
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       those circumstances of this case is to defer to Judge Wright
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       on that. I'm just giving you a forewarning on that. But,
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       obviously, I'll consider the argument. So just an
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       observation.
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                 Anything further, Mr. Fleming?
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                 MR. FLEMING: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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                 THE COURT: All right. I am going to give
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       Mr. Hinderaker the last word. All right?
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                 MR. FLEMING: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
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                 MR. HINDERAKER: If I wasn't clear about those
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       negotiations, let me try to say it again. During the
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negotiations, they happened to be in December 2006, for enterprise-wide rights, they chose to amend the agreement to have enterprise-wide rights.

What you and I were talking about earlier was whether those enterprise-wide rights would be global or not and we priced them for global. We gave them a price for global they did not accept. So, as a consequence, the agreement was not changed and it was not global. I hope I was clear about that.

THE COURT: I understand it or at least I'm deluding myself into thinking I understand it.

Obviously, this is an important issue, and I will give it all the time and attention it merits. Again, I feel like I'm in that circumstance where if I'm really serving the parties' interests, it would behoove me to decide the motion and then verbally or orally on the record give you the ruling. That way you know what things — where you sit and whoever is aggrieved or somehow if you're both aggrieved, you can appeal that to Judge Wright as quickly as possible.

I'm not going to do it today, but I will go look at it now. And I suspect that I'll have my JA call you or email you with a time on Monday, and I'll announce the ruling then with at least sufficient detail that you will understand the ruling and the rationale for it and you can

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       respond accordingly. Okay? Okay.
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                 And I know we're sitting on a couple of other
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       motions on which we're making progress. That's all I'll say
       about that. Okay?
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                 MR. HINDERAKER: Very good.
                 THE COURT: Thanks, everyone. We're in recess.
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                 (Court adjourned at 2:50 p.m.)
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                I, Debra Beauvais, certify that the foregoing is a
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       correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
       above-entitled matter.
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                     Certified by: s/Debra Beauvais
                                     Debra Beauvais, RPR-CRR
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